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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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[A34]

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[A27]

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[25]

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, EC

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 16TH, 1910.

Nobody ever seriously contemplated the progress of the New Territories as a reason for the projection of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The grand ideal of uniting Europe and Asia, the linking of Hongkong to the continental capitals by a line of steel and at the same time establishing more direct communication with London, was the motive which inspired the promoters, whom future generations will bless for their shrewdness and their sentiment. Only men with the Imperial idea well developed could have conceived such a project. It was not the sentimental attraction of bringing Hongkong into more direct communication with Great Britain that appealed to the promoters so much as the trade benefits to be derived from opening the great interior of China, and as the vast territory to be served by the Hankow-Canton Railway feels the stimulating effects of trade and awakens to a new sense of life the advantageous results ought to be experienced in Hongkong, the grand railway terminus, and the great distributing centre. That is no dream. It is an anticipation which is likely to be realised some day, but when that day will dawn it is not for us to say. We know that the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is practically completed. Already several parties have made the trip by rail to the border. We know also that fair progress is being made on the Chinese section. So far so good. But the larger and more important section from Hankow to Canton is not quite in the

same satisfactory condition. Indeed it is far from satisfactory. The innumerable squabbles as to raising money, who shall be allowed to provide loans, and who shall not participate in these, seem to be endless, and until unanimity is reached on the question of providing the necessary funds little progress can be made with the actual work of construction. It is perhaps rather early yet to suggest that pressure should be applied to induce the Chinese to hasten the completion of that line, but once the railway between Kowloon and Canton is opened the contracting parties will have good reason to demand that China should take more progressive measures to secure the performance of her part of the agreement. Somewhere about a fifth or a sixth of the work is all that has been accomplished on this large railway route, and as operations were commenced a number of years ago the progress can only be described as very unsatisfactory. Hongkong is vitally affected by the opening of this through traffic. The long line of railway will bring from sources hitherto untraveled freight of varying character and immense quantity. Were it not so the days of the port would be numbered. Shipping would be diverted to better situated places, and Hongkong would languish as Macao has done. But though other ports are claiming a share of the trade which was previously the monopoly of the Colony, Hongkong's prosperity has not yet begun to diminish. Her future is brighter than ever it was, and though her position of pre-eminence may not be quite unassailable, her prospects are such as to encourage an optimistic outlook and a strong belief in the destiny of Great Britain in the Far East.

The German Mail of the 16th June was delivered in London on the 14th inst.

The year 1909 was singularly free from epidemic disease, except that the number of cases of enteric fever was above the average.

Attention is called to the first of a series of articles which appears in the present issue by "Sportsman" under the title "With dog and gun in the New Territory."

Dr. L. Pereira Marques has just returned from his trip to Mexico. He looks well and healthy after being away for about two months. He returns to Macao on Sunday.

We have received information that owing to the severity of the weather the s.s. *Lightning* had to put in at Chittagong on the 6th instant and discharged part of her cargo, which was damaged.

Cholera continues to spread in the Philippines and no less than 38 towns in six provinces are reported infected. Tuesday's reports showing a total of 127 cases accompanied by 115 deaths. Pangasinan is still the worst province, 23 of its towns being now infected with the disease.

Two crews of boarding-house runners, the Lin and the Chung, arrived at the German steamer *Wong Kai* at the same time on Thursday, and a quarrel arose through a dispute as to which party should first board the ship. In the disturbance one man was seriously cut about the head, and amongst three of the fighters appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax. His Worship ordered each man to pay the injured runner \$5 compensation.

We are requested to state that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has received the sum of \$116 from the Director of the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie for distribution in local charities. His Excellency has forwarded one-half of this sum to the Diocesan Girls' School and the other half to the Benevolent Society. We feel sure that residents in the Colony will greatly appreciate the generosity of the Directors of the Circus.

A fish dealer who arrived here by the river steamer *Kwong Sui* on Thursday became an object of interest to a number of coolies on board. They promoted a quarrel in his vicinity, and while he was watching the fight his bag, containing \$319, was stolen and substituted by another. When he discovered the theft he reported the matter to the police. Sergeant Murphy caused a search to be made on board, and the secreted bag and money were recovered.

We are informed by Messrs. Carlow & Co., Agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, that this Company has ceased to do service on the Indo-China run and that from the first instant a newly started Italian Company will be entrusted with this line under the style, Società Anonima Nazionale per Servizi Marittimi. The steamers *Lecchia* and *Capri* will continue plying between Hongkong and Bombay with the usual ports of call under the new firm as before, and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

The incidence of malaria in the Colony during 1909 shows a reduction as compared with recent years. During the year various works have been carried out in rural districts, and especially in the village of Shau Ki Wan, with a view to reducing the number of breeding places for the mosquito, while the hygienic dealing with the prevention of mosquito breeding have been extended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places. This statement appears in the annual report of the Sanitary Department.

(Signed) U. W. Evans, Major R.E.  
Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Among the passengers leaving for Home to-day are Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith and Mr. M. H. Logan.

The eighteenth case of plague, which proved fatal, was reported yesterday from the Peak. It was imported from Canton.

Rear Admiral Lyons, who with Mrs. and Miss Lyons, leaves for Home to-day, bids his adieu to the officers and members of the naval establishment yesterday.

It is reported that the plant of the ill-fated Junk Bay Mills has been sold to a Japanese firm, the Kobe Suzuki Company, who will tranship it to Kobe where it will be re-erected.

Sergeant Edwards, who has been in Hongkong Water Police for some years, leaves for the Federated Malay States next week to join the police force there as an inspector. He will be missed in local cricketing ranks.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. E. R. Halifax sentenced a Chinese, to one month's imprisonment and six hours' stocks for stealing a bundle of clothing from a passenger on the s.s. *Kwong Tung*.

## FIGHTING AT MACAO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Macao, July 14th. To-day quietness reigned at Colonia. The big guns were silent, and the gunboat *Patria*, which is anchored in the channel between Colonia and Wong Kam, remained inactive. However, a detachment of soldiers attempted to make an advance into the village but were received by a shower of bullets which compelled the Portuguese to retreat. The village itself is deserted, but the pirates who have joined them are sheltering on the mountain, which, being rocky and having a growth of brushwood, affords excellent cover.

A number of wounded children were found. They were taken to the hospital. The Chinese gunboats and launches are also watching the island in order to prevent the pirates making their escape.

The opinion expressed by the *Hongkong Daily Press* is shared by the Portuguese, some of whom deplore the military weakness of Macao, which makes an effort like the present tempting to those marauders. It is stated also that the pirates are using smokeless powder.

## A NOTABLE PERSONALITY IN HONGKONG.

Among the arrivals here yesterday p.m. may be noted Mr. George N. Wolfe, till lately general manager of the very largest hotel in Manila, if not in the world, although one of the least travelled. It has accommodation for five thousand guests, mostly permanent boarders, and, till lately, was the haven of rest for many provincial treasurers of the Philippine Islands. Well known as one of the principal and most able managed institutions of the city, it has passed through stress and vicissitudes triumphantly and still retains the most patronized hotel in the place, if not the most popular. Under the management of Mr. Wolfe it has attained its present well-known efficiency, and the order maintained there must be seen to be believed. For hospitality it is incomparable. All the guests can be served with their meals in the short space of seven minutes and complaints are never heard. A band plays elections every evening, the musicians themselves being permanent boarders, whilst the girls promenade and deport themselves in the spacious grounds. All the attendants wear a most becoming uniform.

We have much pleasure in wishing Mr. Wolfe a pleasant and happy stay in the United States, whether he is bound, for it will be many years ere we forget the eminently capable and genial warden of Libid Prison in Manila, the largest in the world, and certainly, one of the best managed.—Contributed.

## "THOU SHALT NOT MARRY"

COMMANDANT'S ORDER TO SUBALTERNS.

The publication of the recent orders issued to the York and Lancaster Regiment at Blackdown to suppress the female dog, the domestic cat, and the warty moustache of its non-commissioned officer and private soldier has prompted Mr. W. Brooks Ball, of Bedford, to forward to the Standard similar orders recently issued by an engineer major in the Bombay Presidency, of which the following is a copy:

## MARRIED OFFICERS IN THE 3RD SAPHERS AND MINERS.

At this the commencement of the leave season and of spring, when a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, I wish to make clear to every one my ideas on the subject of marriage in the corps in the future.

There is a saying that—

Colonels must  
Majors may  
Captains should not  
Subalterns must not

which exactly expresses my feelings.

Poona and Kirkee are expensive places and every married officer makes the necessary bills of the biggest (it makes no difference how much money he has himself). Again it is only fair to a lady that her husband should pay her attention and give up to her much of his time.

Captains and subalterns who have to know their men, to work with them, to play games with them, can't find time to be married.

In the P.W.D. and M.W.S. it is quite different; a captain has no men to look after; he has no mess and wants a home, and he draws more pay. The house accommodation is also very short in East Kirkie.

For all these reasons the commandant expects that after this date any captain or subaltern who contemplates taking to himself a wife should at the same time ask to be transferred to some other employment.

(Signed) U. W. Evans, Major R.E.

Commandant, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

## TELEGRAMS.

Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

## ["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

PEKING, July 15th.

The meeting of the Grand Council to-day favoured a proposal acknowledging receipt of the terms of the new Convention and expressing satisfaction at the adherence to the Portsmouth Treaty and the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria.

## MONGOLIA AGROUND.

TOKYO, July 15th.

The Pacific Mail steamer "Mongolia" is aground near Shimidzu.

## LATEN.

The latest official statement is that the "Mongolia" is still stuck. Her position is not regarded as serious and hopes are entertained that she will be refloated soon.

## LATER.

Efforts to float her at high tide failed, and the liner "Siberia" has been dispatched to her assistance.

(FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

## FRENCH AND GERMAN DEMANDS.

PEKING, July 15th.

The German Minister has made a strong demand for the concession to open the gold mine in Kwaishan and to build a dock at Chingtu.

The French Minister has also submitted a request for the concession of certain land in Yunnan.

## GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED IN YUNNAN.

PEKING, July 15th.

The rebels in Yunnan gathered in strong force at Tai-li-ho and Mang-ho where they were attacked by the soldiers who were defeated.

(LEUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

## BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS TIBET.

LONDON, July 14th.

A voluminous Blue-book on Tibet has been published, the principal feature of which is the second despatch of Sir Edward Grey on April 8th insisting upon China observing the various Treaties and Trade Agreements, intimating that Britain was prepared to protect the interests of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, and warning China of the inadvisability of increasing her troops in the vicinity thereof.

## NAVAL ESTIMATES.

## BRITISH AND GERMAN PROGRAMMES CONTRASTED.

LONDON, July 14th.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Naval Estimates, Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist M.P., moved that the vote of £3,444,000 for Naval construction be reduced by two millions.

Mr. Asquith deplored the necessity for the increase and deeply regretted that the increase had been associated with the notion of hostility to a friendly nation like Germany. Nothing was further from the truth. "Our relations," he said, "have been and are of the most cordial nature. On comparing programmes it would be seen that Britain would have twenty-five Dreadnoughts in 1913, plus two Colonial Dreadnoughts at the other end of the world. In that year Germany would have twenty-one Dreadnoughts, plus potentially four Italian, while the number which Austria was building was unknown. The margin

against us was excessive." He recognized that every new Dreadnought delayed some social reform, but national security was the paramount condition of all social reform.

LONDON, July 15th.

Mr. Dillen's motion was rejected by 298 votes to 70.

The vote was therefore passed.

Mr. Balfour rejoiced that the worst had not happened, but there never had been a time when those responsible for the defence of the country were content to allow such a narrow margin of superiority over a single

ival.

Mr. Barnes, Labour M.P., said that Germany at the end of 1912 would have thirteen Dreadnoughts and Great Britain would have twenty-seven including the two provided by the Colonies.

Mr. McKenna stated that the contracts for five Dreadnoughts in the 1910 programme would not be given out in time to be completed in 1912 and he was convinced that any less vote would be insufficient to give security.

(FROM THE "CAILENEWS.")

## OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NEW YORK, July 6th.

The directorate of the sugar trust has disavowed the ownership of land in the Philippine Islands. In answer to questions by agents of the Government, the management of the trust has denied that the organization was in any way interested in the purchase of the San Jose estate in Mindoro, either directly or indirectly. Mr. Poole, who purchased the Mindoro estate and now managing the property, according to the officials of the trust, is in no way the representative of that concern and holds no property for it in the Philippines.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

July 14th.

A SLAVE GIRL'S ROMANCE. In the San Cheung Village was a young slave girl who was taken seriously ill. Her master, thinking that she would never recover, sent her to a charitable medical association together with her "body certificate" saying that if she recovered she was to be the property of the association. It happened that the doctor of the association was a Western-trained man, and under his care the girl speedily became well and within a month was completely restored to health and strength. The association then advertised that they wished the girl to be married and invited all between the ages of 19 and 25 who were willing wives to present themselves at the hospital on a certain evening. More than forty young men of various grades of society presented themselves and the girl was asked to choose the one she most fancied. Her choice fell on a young fellow called Chiu, aged 19, a laborer's assistant, and

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 15th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION  
BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND  
(ACTING PUISINE JUDGE).

AN ABSENT CLIENT.

In the action brought by Lok Yiu Lan against Li Wai Tong to recover \$115.25, Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Euston & Heit) who appeared for the plaintiff, asked that the case should be set down for trial.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who appeared for the defendant, said his client was in the country, and was coming back next week.

Mr. Hinds—He has been in the country for a long time now, and we hear that story every week.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the case until next Friday. We shall be able to tell then whether he is under way.

EJECTING A TENANT.

Woo Cheong applied to the Court for an order to eject his tenant, Yam Kam Kee.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who represented the owner, informed his Lordship that the tenant refused to leave.

His Lordship—Has he been paying his rent?

Mr. Kong Sing—He has paid his rent, but he won't go out, and we've got another tenant who will pay more.

His Lordship ordered the tenant to give up possession by Saturday afternoon.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.

The action in which Wo-er-Pu Ng, compadore, proceeded against Captain Johnson of the s.s. *Shui* to recover damages for false imprisonment was again mentioned.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Locker & Deacon) represented the defendant.

Mr. Davidson said his Lordship had adjourned the question of special damages pending the decision of the appeal, and on the hearing of the appeal both parties were ordered to pay their own costs. He did not know whether that order as to costs would have any effect in the defence on the proceedings on which special damages were due. If they had to argue the question before his Lordship as to what the special damages were, the costs would exceed the special damages.

Mr. Shenton said it was a legal point whether his friend could get special damages or not.

His Lordship said he would hear the case in Chambers today.

## PIANO TUNER'S CLAIM.

The case was mentioned in which A. Oglevee sued the Robinson Piano Co. to recover \$445, balance said to be due for wages and commission.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Hinds appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hinds asked that a peremptory order should be made to give the defendants discovery.

Mr. Harris—I don't think your Lordship can hear my friend. He must re-instate his case. I don't remember any order being made for discovery at all. If my friend wishes for an order he must apply in the usual way and give me notice.

His Lordship—You have got an order for discovery?

Mr. Harris—He has not yet, my Lord.

Mr. Hinds—I have.

Mr. Harris—I have had no notice whatever. The Puisine Judge's clerk said that no order for discovery had been made.

Mr. Hinds—I remember there was no order made for discovery.

His Lordship—I cannot remember, and you don't seem to have endorsed it yourself.

Mr. Hinds—I will apply for an order for discovery if it has not been made.

Mr. Harris—My friend cannot. I would not think of stopping him, but the case must be in the list.

Mr. Hinds—in Summary Jurisdiction any application may be made in Chambers. There is no necessity to re-instate a case in the list unless it was adjourned *en die*.

His Lordship—I will hear the matter in Chambers to-morrow.

## GEN. BOTHA'S AMBITION.

General Botha, in his speech in the Opera House at Pretoria, on June 15th, said that he aimed at expansion in all directions.

He declared that his policy would secure a stability and certainty hitherto unknown, thus ensuring increased investment of capital and helping South Africa to become self-contained. He desired:

The harmonious co-operation of Church and State.

The application of scientific methods in all production and industries.

The establishment of sound finance.

Economical administration, and

The placing of agriculture on a much higher platform than hitherto, thus inducing settlement on the land.

Part of his ambition was to see a defence force of the greatest possible strength representative of both races.

Last night's meeting marks the birth of a new party absorbing the Volk, Orange Union, and South African parties. There are therefore now two great parties in South Africa—namely, the above-mentioned party, which will be known as the South African National party, and led by General Botha, and the Unionist party, led by Dr. Jameson and composed of the united Progressives.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China ste. *Laisang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 13th instant, and is due here on or about the 29th instant.

The C.P.R. Co.'s ste. *Monteagle* arrived at Yokohama at 7.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, and left again at 5 a.m. on Saturday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The Bank Line ste. *Oceanus* arrived at Vancouver on the 13th instant.

## THE TRIAL OF JOHN GRANT.

The hearing of the charge preferred against John Grant, formerly an engineer in the Public Works Department, of obtaining \$10 by false pretences, was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Detective-Sergeant Appleton presented, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

Mr. A. Woodcock, acting Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, was the first witness called. He produced a cheque tendered by the defendant, which was an exhibit in a summary Court action.

In reply to Mr. Gardiner, witness said he did not know what the result of the action was.

Mr. H. F. Davidson, solicitor in the firm of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, produced a cheque for \$57.65 received by his firm from the defendant. Witness received the cheque personally on March 11th in settlement of an amount in an action. It was money due by Grant to his client.

In cross-examination witness said defendant asked if a post-dated cheque would be accepted for the amount of his claim, and he (Mr. Davidson) received instructions to postpone the action until March 31st.

In reply to Sergeant Appleton, witness stated that this cheque was presented for payment by his client, but payment was refused.

Mr. M. A. Vee, a clerk employed at the Astor House Hotel, identified the cheque produced by the first witness. Testator received it with a letter on March 4th. It was sent in payment of an account owing by the defendant, and was post-dated to March 31st.

His Worship—Was there any arrangement about post-dating?—It was dishonoured on presentation on March 31st.

How did it get into the possession of the Deputy Registrar?—When the case came on in Court I produced the cheque.

In cross-examination witness said that defendant had been staying at the Astor House.

Prior to receiving this cheque you had one for \$250 which he paid?—Yes, that was a few months before.

This present cheque was for a balance?—It was balance of account from January to May, 1909.

Mr. Gurney, the proprietor, obtained judgment for this amount?—Yes.

Has execution been issued?—No.

Mr. M. A. Kahn, manager of the firm of Messrs. Ullmann & Co., jewelers, of Queen's Road Central, produced a crossed cheque for \$500 which he saw the defendant hand to Mr. Bernstein, an assistant in the firm, for payment of purchases which he made the same day.

Witness took the cheque at once to the bank, but it was closed. He passed it in; however, and on going to the bank next day learned that it had been dishonoured. Witness sent a representative to Mr. Grant's place at Kowloon with the first cheque, and he returned with another on the afternoon of March 5th. This cheque was post-dated to the Monday following. The cheque was presented to the bank, and again returned dishonoured. Before the cheque was returned no arrangement had been made about delaying presentation.

In cross-examination witness said he did not personally sell the goods to the defendant. I put it to you that the sale took place at the end of February?—The goods were sold on the same day as the first cheque was presented, so far as I know.

And you couldn't get the cheque cashed on that day?—No.

Meantime, Mr. Bernstein had parted with the goods?—Yes.

Who went to see the defendant at Kowloon?—Mr. Goldsmith.

You don't know what passed between them?—Only by hearsay.

Have you received payment of that \$500?—Part of it, \$350.

And you had a judgment for the balance?—I think so.

You're issued execution?—I don't think so.

Lai Yiu San, manager of the *Hip On* Company, produced three cheques purporting to have been issued by the defendant, which were tendered in payment of house rent. As witness could not get any money from the bank he took a Summary Court order to seize the furniture. When the furniture was seized the money was paid into Court.

In cross-examination witness said he thought the name of his tenant was Watling.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

## WHITE GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

Theories regarding the use of coloured underclothing to repel the heat in the tropics have been disbelieved by a report made by the U.S. Army board for the study of tropical diseases in the Philippine Islands. About eighteen months ago 5,000 units of orange-red underclothing and a corresponding number of orange-red hot-bands were sent to the Philippine Islands. These were distributed so that one-half of a company should be clad in the new garments and the other in ordinary white underclothes.

The Army surgeon kept close watch on the men, but they failed to find that the coloured underclothes brought any relief from the tropical heat, although British army officers in India had reported that such clothing was much more comfortable in hot weather than white. The medical board added materially to the burden of heat upon the system, which is a great cause of tropical deterioration. It is admitted that the orange-red is a protection against the chemical rays of the sun, but the same result is secured by the khaki and tan-coloured campaign hat of the American soldier.

The experiments were conducted with the greatest care, frequent records being made of blood pressure and loss of weight and general results. The results were the same in case of either the white skin of the Americans or the brown skin of the Filipino.

## EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

An interesting piece of news came on Saturday from Pekin, by way of New York, to the effect that an Imperial Edict had approved of a proposal made by the Board of Education for the official adoption of the English language for scientific and technical education and for its study in all provincial scientific and technical high schools. The fact that a Chinese Education Board should have made the suggestion that in a survey of the world made from the Throne of China the utility of the English language should seem to be so great as to render desirable its adoption for the purpose of modern studies in China, is strong evidence of the geographical progress that English has made. Curiosity is excited as to the reasons which guided the Education Board and inspired the Chinese to be the first to present the suggestion.

The Chinese Education Board has made the suggestion that in a survey of the world made from the Throne of China the utility of the English language should seem to be so great as to render desirable its adoption for the purpose of modern studies in China, is strong evidence of the geographical progress that English has made. Curiosity is excited as to the reasons which guided the Education Board and inspired the Chinese to be the first to present the suggestion.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DURING M<sup>r</sup>. J. R. M. SMITH'S absence on leave M<sup>r</sup>. N. J. STABBE has been appointed ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.

G. BALLOCH,  
Chairman of the Court of Directors.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [833]

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY that the above Company CEASED to exist on the 1st inst., and that the Service hitherto kept up by the Steamers of this Line has not been taken over by the

SOCIETÀ ANONIMA NAZIONALE PEI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

The Service of the Steamers on the India-China run will be continued as heretofore, and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

CARLOWITZ & CO.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [834]

Re WILLIAM LYSAUGHT, Deceased.

ALL CREDITORS having Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned as early as possible.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1910.

DEACON, LOOKEE & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Executors.

## WANTED.

A N EXPERT TYPEST, with knowledge of Shorthand preferred. When applying please state salary required and previous experience.

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [829]

## STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE OF NORTH BORNEO from 1st JANUARY, 1911, set out hereunder:

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock NOON, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years, commencing on the 1st JANUARY, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GANGLING, and PAWNBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & CO., Singapore and Panang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

The total rates for Chancery fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below, viz.—

For every 3 huz packet ... \$0.44

" 4 " " 0.19

" 5 " " 0.24

" 6 " " 0.28

" 7 chi receivable ... 1.45

" 1 tahil " 4.60

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [762]

## KIDNEYS

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## KIDNEYS

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[42]

## GRACA &amp; CO.

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Inspectors Invited. [769]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the

University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

## SIBN TING

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No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 28th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [822]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1 DOLLARS 1.80 per Share for Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 28th July, both days inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.  
General Agents for  
THE WEST POINT BUILDING, LTD.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [824]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel MANSIONS, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th July to 9th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [825]

## CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

## LOST.

CERTIFICATE of 100 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ARTHUR CHILDE SELWYN MANNERS has been lost.

Scrap No. 2/9—13313/1542—100 Shares NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificate for the said 100 Shares will be issued the month hence, and that the Original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1910. [775]

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Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-163]

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

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Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

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Inspector Invited. [769]

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Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

Terms very moderate.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

## INTIMATIONS

## TENDERS

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Ships, etc., at Hongkong for a period of 12 Months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Naval Stores Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on the 16th July, 1910.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders and of accepting any portion of a tender.

EDGAR WATTS,  
Naval Stores Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [803]

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the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

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[743]

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WM. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

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Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road, Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking *Phosferine* after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air failed to make any headway. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of *Phosferine*, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good *Phosferine* has done me in maternity weakness; before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great as one would naturally expect. I am certain *Phosferine* taken by mothers is a great help both before and after child-birth, as it supplies just the strength needed at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910.

**PHOSFERINE**

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Naufragia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Hemiplegia	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Promatric Disease	Fatigues	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

**The Remedy of Kings**

*Phosferine* has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family of China, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.M. the King of Serbia, H.M. the King of Greece, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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**JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD.**BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,  
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UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Patent Adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

12 Solocied Ash Cues.	1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Set Billiard Balls, Framed.
1 Long Butt.	1 Best Billiard Brash.
1 Mid Butt.	1 Set "Crystallite" or "Benzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Billiard Marking Board.	1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Dust Cover for Table.	1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Straightedge and 1 Circle.	1 Box Silk Spots.
1 Best Spirit Level.	2 Dozen Best White Chalk.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.	

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

[1134—1]

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IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.  
SAMPLE GRATIS**SHACKELL EDWARDS  
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ESTABLISHED 1786.HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.**SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.****THE NEW MINERAL WATERS.**

Of late the idea has been growing that the curative effects of mineral waters are due chiefly to radioactivity, which may be lost in bottled natural waters and is not usually present in artificial waters. This theory has led to the establishing of a novel industry at Kreuznach, Germany. The place has mines that produce radium salts, and the product is being used for making radioactive baths and beverages, which are credited with great powers of curing rheumatism, gout, tumors, and other maladies. Various sizes of cylindrical brass charging tanks, called "activators," are employed. These contain small amounts of the insoluble radium compounds, and when water introduced at the top has become sufficiently charged with emanation the liquid is drawn off through a faucet. While the small apparatus for beverages may deal with only one to five quarts of water daily, the larger sizes may yield emanation enough to charge 40 or 50 baths. By this method, radioactivity may be imparted to any kind of mineral water desired, and the degree may be regulated. The product must be kept at rest until wanted, as it loses activity very rapidly on agitation.

**TAGGING THE BIRDS.**

Whether birds—especially migratory ones—return to the same nests year after year is a question of much interest to the naturalist. Swallows of the summer in England do not winter north of Africa, but an observer at High Halden, Kent, has recorded that one returned April 12 to a nest it occupied last year. It was recognized by a ring placed on its leg May 8, 1909. To gain a better knowledge of birds' habits, more than 2,000 British birds were last year marked with inscribed aluminum rings, and twice as many more will be similarly tagged this year.

**[PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT OF MAGNETISM.**

The magnetism with which Prof. S. P. Thomson lately showed a perceptible effect on the senses was produced by a powerful alternating current in a nine-inch coil of 32 turns of copper wire. With his head in the coil, the observer in the park perceived a flickering bluish light, and in broad daylight the flickering persisted.

**A BOILER FURNACE WITHOUT CHIMNEY.**

The chimneyless steam boiler and furnace now in operation on a Russian torpedo boat, the invention of a Russian naval engineer named Schmidt, dispenses of its combustion gases by passing them into the steam of the engine's cylinders. Liquid fuel, easily yielding combustion without smoke, is essential. The combustion gases are cooled from about 3,600 to 1,800 degrees F. on leaving the heating surfaces of the boiler, and they are then passed into a tube in which a fine spray of cold water is injected under pressure. This cools the gases to between 650 degrees 900 degrees F., converting the water into superheated steam of the same temperature. The mixture of steam and combustion gases is led to the upper part of the boiler, where it is mingled with the boiler's ordinary supply of steam, and is sent into the cylinders. The boiler, besides requiring no chimney, is claimed to have the further advantage of very high efficiency, utilizing 90 even as high as 97 per cent. of the heat of the fuel.

**CHILE'S EARTHQUAKES.**

Chile recently joined the countries having a Seismological Service, which now include Japan, Italy, Austria, Germany, France, Russia, and the United States. Stations for observing earthquakes have been established from Tacna to the South Shetlands, along meridian nearly 3,000 miles long, and 550 observers note the shocks at 430 different localities. In six months 740 different earthquakes have been recorded, making Chile a rival of Japan as the most seismically active country. A novel instrument at Santiago, the first of its kind, is one by P. Maccioni, that is claimed to give warning of approaching earthquakes by its response to electromagnetic waves, set up in advance of the shock.

**WINE WITHOUT ALCOHOL.**

For making non-alcoholic wine having the bouquet of natural wine a special method of distillation has been developed in Germany. Temperature and vacuum are so regulated that the most volatile aromatic constituents are passed without volatilizing the alcohol, and the aromatic vapours are received in an absorption liquid of de-alcoholized wine, grape must and sugar. In the second stage the heavier aromatic substance distill over with some alcohol and water, the alcohol and water being separated by their quicker condensation. The remaining alcohol is then distilled off, and the absorption liquids with their aromatic substances are mixed with the wine residue in the still.

**METAL INFECTION.**

So-called contagious diseases of metals have been given special attention by Prof. Ernest Cohen of Utrecht, who has found the phenomena really curious. "It seems to be the most susceptible. When this is exposed to a cold below the freezing-point of mercury, it becomes afflicted with an eruption of pustules, losing its shining surface in a dull gray, and on being cut with a saw it falls to powder or breaks up into a bundle of fibres. The disease has extraordinary infective power. A few grains of the powder placed on the surface of a block of sound tin speedily affects the latter, and transforms it in a few days. This 'pest of tin' is the dried oil of museum curators, many medals and other exhibits falling victims to it. Another malady of tin causes the metal to change structure and become crystalline, and this also can be transmitted by contact. It attacks especially soldered joints, affecting brass and lead in addition to tin.

Heating the dissolved tin to 230 degrees C. or within a degree of its melting point, does not affect its capacity for infection. The suggested

explanation is that this is a re-crystallization, in which the separate crystalline grains intense instead of being modified. Wrought metal, such as tinplate, tinfoil, etc., seems to take the disease more readily than block-tin.

**ALCOHOL FOR EMERGENCY ONLY.**

In an inquiry by Dr. L. Schauder, of Berne, the conclusions have been reached that alcohol is harmful to mountaineers during a climb, that it may be used as a final stimulus to overcome the last obstacle, and that it may serve as a digestive aid. As a substitute he suggests some substance containing caffeine, such as a powder of 5 grammes each of kola and coca with 10 grammes of sugar, to be taken in a little water. In his investigation, he addressed certain questions to 1,200 members of Alpine Clubs in Switzerland and foreign, and received answers from 573. Of those replying, 412 carried alcohol while mountaineering. There were but 54 total abstainers, but most of those who carried alcohol would use it only very moderately and not at all until necessary.

**A GIANT TOOL.**

The largest lake ever made in Germany has a total length of 85 feet and weighs 385 tons. The maximum distance between centres is 52 feet, and work can be turned up to a diameter of 73 feet. An 80 horse-power motor drives it, variable gearing giving 60 different speeds.

**AUTOMATIC CASE OF "SECOND SIGHT."**

A remarkable instance of "second sight" was disclosed at an inquest in London held for Sarah Polkoff, who threw herself from Tower Bridge. Henry Eady, a waterman of Alfreton street, E.C., said he found the body in the Thames.

"When I got into my boat," he continued, "I had a presentiment that the body of a woman was among the piles by Tapping's Wharf."

"You had heard of a missing woman?" suggested Dr. Waldo, the coroner.

"No," Eady replied. "I knew of nobody. It was simply a presentiment—something inside me seemed to tell me that a woman's body was there."

"A wonderful gift!" the coroner remarked.

"Are you a spiritualist?"

"Oh, no," said Eady, "nothing of that kind. I do not know the name of the church down our way but my father used to be just like that—he thought of things that came true."

"All I know is that when I first looked at the piles I could not find any body, and I rowed away. But I seemed to be irresistibly drawn back to the spot, and then I did find the body."

"It certainly is a remarkable incident," the coroner observed.

It was stated that the girl lost sixpence while crossing the bridge. She was so much annoyed by the loss that she jumped into the river.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

**HOW FIRES INDUCE COOLNESS.****PARADOXIALLY CURE FOR HUMID HEAT.**

Every one, says a London journal of June 17th, grumbled about the humid heat of last week, but no one thought of the one remedy for it—to light the fires.

The whole thing is explained by the *Lancet* in the following article:

"The atmospheric conditions of the last week have caused a general lassitude and listlessness in the community, a sense of oppression and languor due to the high saturation with moisture of the surrounding air. The rise of temperature in the shade has not been high, a degree or two above 70deg. F. at the utmost, but there was no getting away from the feeling of tiredness, and no advantage to be got from seeking shady places.

"The idea of a fire in the stoves of the sitting-rooms seemed absurd, and few people thought of meeting the weather that way. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, artificial heat, under the conditions mentioned, is one of the best means of getting rid of the unpleasant feelings set up by these states of damp due to high saturation.

"The reason for a fire—preferably of wood—are obvious; the air is dried, a current is made through the room and up the chimney, and the saturated atmosphere is made entrainable through radiation.

"Knowing the susceptibility of some people to certain atmospheric conditions, we merely wait for the weather to change, instead of trying to devise means by which accommodation to the existing elements may be obtained, either by modifying the external conditions or by making the body harmonise better with its surroundings.

"During the hot weather of the first week in June of this year the way to combat languor was to light a fire; we are not at all sure that the public and the medical profession might not find between them other simple measures for dealing with physical ills, whose atmospheric origin is as yet not understood."

**A STRONG  
ENDORSEMENT OF  
NEWBRO'S  
HERPICIDE.**

"Having suffered for years with a very obstinate case of dandruff and falling hair, I had almost despaired when a lady friend induced me to try Newbro's Herpicide. Now after a thorough trial I cannot say enough in praise of it. From a dull lustreless head of hair I have now a beautiful head of glossy hair which I can only thank Herpicide for."

(Signed) MADAME THEKA.

NEW YORK, N.Y.  
Care New York Clipper.

"As good as Herpicide" is the familiar claim that is made for many so-called germ-destroying hair remedies. Newbro's Herpicide is the ORIGINAL remedy that kills the dandruff germ, and its wonderful success and popularity account for the increasing number of imitations of it.

Why not get the Original?  
Substitutes are always disappointing.

Herpicide kills the germ that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Extraordinary results follow its use. Stops itching of scalp instantly.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to  
The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N, Detroit,  
Mich., for a Sample.

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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trademark:

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The Supreme Achievement in  
Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

[792-2]

**LEA &  
PERRINS'  
SAUCE**By Royal Warrant  
to H.M. the King.

The  
Original  
and  
Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE  
gives a delightfully  
appetizing flavour to  
all Meat Dishes,  
Fish, Soup, Game,  
Cheese and Salad.





## THE CRUSADE AGAINST DYSENTERY.

WISE WORDS BY A PHYSICIAN.

Among the pernicious diseases incidental to life in the tropics dysentery takes an important place. The reasons for this are many and varied. It is, however, unnecessary to enumerate them here. The great fact which every resident in these countries, and therefore every possible sufferer, has to keep prominently in mind is how to avoid this dread complaint in the first place, and, in the next, how to take steps to cure it should he be unfortunate enough to contract it.

Speaking broadly, no tropical disease is more pestilential than dysentery, for it undermines the health, depresses the nervous system, reduces the tone and vigour of the whole body, diminishes the mental energy, and generally interferes with the individual's physical power of resistance against disease. The result is that, unlike what happens in most other diseases, one attack does not act as a preventive, but rather predisposes to another, thus rendering the weakened system liable to still further inroads, until the condition of the sufferer is deplorable indeed, for he may be attacked by many after-effects, like abscesses of the liver, dropsy, scurvy, and nervous affections of various sorts.

Bad as all this is, the patient's case is rendered still worse by consideration of the fact that the general nutrition of the body is lowered by life in hot climates, that the digestive system is therefore depressed as well as the vitality, so that he not only starts heavily handicapped in favour of the disease, but also heavily handicapped against the conditions which make for recovery.

In these respects dysentery may be said to resemble typhoid fever on the one hand, and malaria on the other, and the danger of both is too well known to need more than passing notice. As typhoid is due to ulceration of the small intestine, so dysentery is due to similar condition of the large or lower bowel, while malaria and dysentery are believed to have a close relation, the former predisposing to attacks of the latter.

The treatment of dysentery, like that of typhoid, and, in great measure, that of malaria, is admittedly one of diet. Milk, the blandest of foods, was, until a comparatively short time ago, the sheet anchor of the physician. In the very acute stages of the disease many doctors are, however, opposed to its use, and many patients are not able to digest it, so that they grow steadily worse.

Happily, science has discovered a food-tonic which, as one physician has written, "possesses the virtue of a very high order," and is practically a specific in the modern treatment of dysentery. This is Sanatogen. Its composition is well known, for it has been widely stated to consist of 95 per cent. of pure casein of milk, the substance to which that food owes its nutritive value, in chemical combination—not merely mixed—with 5 per cent. of Glycerophosphate of Sodium, the chief vital constituent of the nervous system. These two substances, in the combination in which they exist in Sanatogen, are so digestible that the preparation puts no strain on the most unfeasted digestive organs. All of it is absorbed or assimilated by the body, so that there is no residue to irritate the ulcers which are formed in the course of the disease and prohibit the giving of solid food.

Sanatogen is, therefore, universally prescribed even in the acute stages of the severest cases; for it prevents deterioration in nutrition, and maintains the patient's power of resistance at a high level, thereby giving him a better chance of recovering quickly and without complications. More than that, cases which get worse under ordinary conditions rapidly improve when Sanatogen is added to the diet. One of the supremest values of Sanatogen is that it is not limited to restoring the health during or after dysentery. It is actually a preventive of the disease by strengthening the system so that it can withstand exposure to the infection.

Sanatogen can be obtained from all chemists. To meet the special needs of the dwellers in the tropics a booklet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," has been written by a physician who has practised for many years in the country, and it will be sent free to all who write for it mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, who are also able to supply Sanatogen.

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## DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

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## THE KING'S SMILE.

BY

DORA GREENWELL MCHESNEY  
(Author of "Kathleen Clara," "The City of Quest," etc.)

Tremulous April sunlight, shining the more softly after rain across the park and pleasure of Travers Manor, and a girl's voice singing in the stillness:

"Come, my rose, my queen of flowers,  
Spring was only made for this—  
Let the fairest of her hours—  
Treasures compacted bliss.

Come, my rose to bud and bloom,  
Crown art thou of all our Spring,  
Centring sweet of all perfume,  
Queen of flowers and flower of kings."

The song dropped suddenly: something in the words, or some thought that lay behind the words, broke, on the headless, happy mood.

There were many maidens in England, those dark times, who had lost the heart for singing; many homes which had forgotten how to echo any sound of mirth. But over Lady Elizabeth Travers, as over her peaceful home, the storm seemed to have passed, but lightly.

If she checked her music when those words—the flower of kings—brought back the thought of strife, it was with a wistful and wondering sadness, not the keen pang wherewith some men beat time to every heart-throb.

About Travers Manor were no traces of war; no single tree had been untimely felled in those stately ranks of beeches, green already, for April that year had come with unwonted warmth. And along that avenue no father or lover had ridden forth to peril; it was for no returning hoof-beats that Lady Elizabeth waited, as she leaned on the broad grey balustrade of the terrace and looked across garden and woodland to the glimmering line of the far-off sea.

"A sheltered garden," he said softly, as in unconscious musing, "a sheltered garden—where April roses bloom."

Then, indeed, he lifted his eyes, sweeping with a long wistful gaze all the pastoral scene. The girl watched him wondering: could a Puritan, then, be so moved by a flower's fairness? Puritan or no, how homeless a look was his.

Elizabeth was moved by a sudden gentle impulse she stopped forward, and gathering the rose, reached it to him without a word. The stranger thanked her with a smile, no more; a sad, brief smile which scarce stirred his lips, yet touched the face with light: as swift as sweet, that pensive gleam trifurcated for an instant the wan, tired countenance. With a low cry of wonder Lady Elizabeth Travers sank to her knees at the feet of the wayward strayed.

"The King!" she cried, in a passion of loyal tenderness and pain. "It is the King's smile."

And then she bowed her head before him in silence.

The strange pause was quickly broken.

"Hush—arise!" he said in a hurried whisper.

"This may be seen—ah, what more miserable than a fugitive prince, whom even loyalty may undo!"

She rose obediently and strove to calm herself.

"Sit," she said, "if these rebellious days forbid me to receive my sovereign aright, yet do not accept what I still may offer. None shall know the secret of my guest."

He shook his head. "Not so," he replied, "not so. Whilst that I was still unknown to you there was but little part in my seeking rest here for an hour, but no, you not the proclamation of Parliament, threatening with instant death those that shall offer so much as a crumb of bread to their King? Enough I have suffered for me—too many!—I will go straightway hence." But she barred his way as he turned.

"Am I counted so unworthy," she pleaded,

"as that I should be forbidden to serve my King and, if need be, suffer for him? I beseech you, Sire, do me this honour, enter my poor home! Let me prove that Elizabeth Travers is not a name too base to be worn amongst those of your true subjects."

"Elizabeth!" repeated the King. "I have a daughter so named."

"In her name, then, grant me my will!" she urged, till at length full loth, he yielded.

"So it is; I trust I do you no wrong. I will follow."

Some hours later King Charles sat in the oak parlour looking across the pleasure. The late light filled the chamber, and outside, the woods and garden lay in the stillness of evening.

Lady Elizabeth had won his leave to dispatch a card to the terrace restlessly, looking down on the pleasure below with eyes that saw not but were gazing in memory on the King's face, as she had seen it once—only—on his ride from Nottingham to Newark. She could not picture it changed, that gracious, kindly countenance; she could not see the lines which time and sorrow must have traced there. It had been shadowed even then, wailed rather, by a wistful melancholy. The first faint greyness of twilight, full rather than seen—such had been the sadness of King Charles' face, till across it there flashed suddenly the light of a smile scarce less bold than the King's, smile, for the hope or memory of which men did not find it hard to die.

Companions with these thoughts and with these memories, Lady Elizabeth passed down the low, broad steps leading from the terrace to the park which swept away from the front of the old house.

Crossing the grass lightly, she struck into the great beech avenue and followed it. The sun high in the heavens cast down flickering leaf shadows and sudden glints of light on the gold of her unvoiced hair, and on her rich attire. For all the war which had raged about her so long, the maiden was not troubled by any fear of possible violence or invading power, and as she moved slowly on in her composed grace and fair regularity of beauty, it seemed no roughness could approach her. When she reached the great gates—those she swung the great grating portcullis a little aside, and passed out between the couchant hounds of stone. It was fair around her; she caught sight of the fair gold of a cluster of primroses, and the violet made sparks and flashes of blue in the thick grass. All the air was sweet and nisus with the sense of growing things.

"The King," he said, "it had seemed sometimes as though I must turn thither for safety, so hath disloyalty pursued me; but I would not forsake my own country—nay, I love it well, and I do think there is more love for me in England than would commonly appear; the people are misled. I have doubted even, of late, whether to journey to the Scot's camp, or turn instead, to London."

"It would seem, Sire, to my poor thoughts," ventured Lady Elizabeth, "that there in your own capital and court you should find surer safety."

"I know not," he said uncertainly. "There are many questions and many counsellors, 'tis not easy to judge which to choose. I set forth from Whitehall in dark days—ah—" he passed his hand above his eyes, "days the very memory whereof is dark. It seemeth oftentimes that the storm which hath shut in about me will not suffer my return unto that port wherefrom I first put forth."

He fell silent; then, as the calm around him made itself felt, the troubled lines of his face relaxed. Leaning back in the great chair, one hand idly touching the silver goblet, which Lady Elizabeth, acting as his cupbearer, had filled, he seemed to put from him, for the time, his burdened cares. The maiden beside him moved in a strange and rapt content: she might serve and minister to him; her home, for that brief hour, was his court, his kingdom, and her love and loyalty circled him round with peace.

"How fair," he said at length, "your pleasure, sweet lady, calleth to mind the garden at Hampton Court where I walked with my children and," his voice softened, "my wife. I would fain think those days might soon return. Assuredly I and this my realm have borne chastening; an hour, even, peaceful as this, is strange to me."

"May it be but the pledge, Sire, of peaceful years to come," she said softly.

"Ay," he made answer, looking from the ordered fairness without to the fire which glowed clear within, and the young face in its glow, "if God will, so may it be, and your rose—a good gift, if it not England's flower—may serve."

He paused suddenly; in speaking, he had lifted the rose, and a shower of loosened petals drifted downward, and lay crimson on the dark boards.

The King smiled sorrowfully.

"It is ill to trust in omens," he said, "this is the first."

Stops sounded without, and Lady Elizabeth sprang to the door to meet her messenger.

"Found you the gentleman?" she asked.

"Please your Ladyship, yes," returned the man, "he made enquiry at me at first, then gave me this slip of parchment, and bade me ride for my life."

Left alone, she brought the missive to the King, who drew a long, quivering sigh as he broke the seal.

"Hudson writes there is danger—he prayeth me to meet him without delay, he will be some three miles hence on the road," he said wearily.

"'Twill be the Scot's camp, then; there is no other way. I had hoped to strike through to my brave Montrose—but I know not—ill fortune attendeth all who fight for me since—since Wentworth. So it must be. The Scots at Newark are not my friends, yet will they deal honourably."

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## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, July 7.

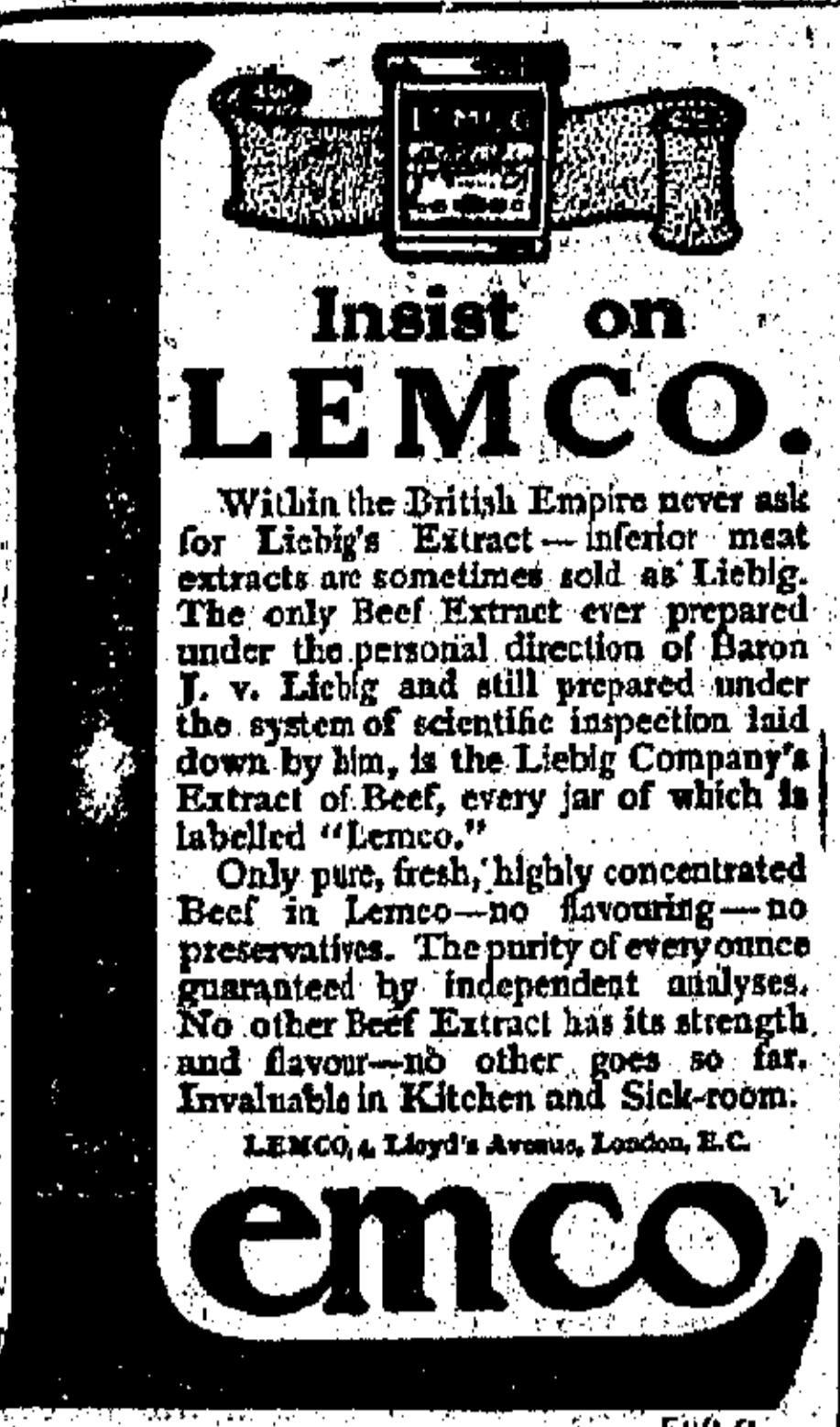
Date of formation	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Issue Value	Paid up to	Shares Unissued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1900	£120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	3.50	...
1900	£750,000	690,000	140,000	5	5	...	Ayer Panas Rubber Estates Co.	12.00	...
1900	£85,000	75,000	75,000	2	2	...	Allgar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.06	...
1905	£150,000	£130,000	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	...	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	1.80	80% for '09
1905	£300,000	151,200	15,120	10	10	6,120	Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	31.00	100% for '10
1905	£850,000	35,230	47,000	2/-	1/6	...	Batang Malaka	0.06	...
1904	£30,000	20,187/10/-	19,000	1	5/-	6,250	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	15.00	50% for '09
1906	£80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	0.00	21% in '09
1900	£100,000	68,308	67,816	1	1	...	Batu Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	3.70	...
1907	£30,000	23,500	24,000	1	1	12,000	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.76	...
1903	£70,000	66,700	66,700	1	1	3,300	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.00	...
1910	£500,000	500,000	60,000	10	10	...	Bukit Timah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.00	...
1906	£35,000	23,000	30,000	1	1	...	Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	0.00	...
1910	£750,000	700,000	70,000	10	10	...	Chan ket Sordang Estates Ltd	17.00	...
1909	200,000	62,500	12,500	10	5	...	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14.00	...
1909	£225,000	175,000	1,750,000	2/-	9/-	...	Cicely Rubber Estate	2.76	50% in '09
1904	£10,000	18,000	6,000	2/-	2/-	5 per cent. Brof	2.76	26% in '09	
1905	£75,000	62,007	62,007	1	1	1,000	Consolidated Malay Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.80	20% in '09
1908	£110,000	102,500	102,500	1	1	7,500	Danansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	9.00	50% for '09
1909	£550,000	475,000	475,000	1	1	...	Elphinstone Estates, Ltd.	8.00	...
1909	£45,000	40,000	40,000	1	1	...	Federated Selangor	7.00	...
1907	80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Golconde Malay	6.10	...
1909	£300,000	300,000	300,000	1	1	...	Glenely Plantations, Ltd.	2.75	...
1909	£180,000	180,000	40,000	17	17	...	Heves Rubber Planting Co., (f.p.)	32.00	...
1909	£500,000	180,000	30,000	10	5	...	Henrietta Rubber Estate	10.00	...
1909	£210,000	305,000	305,000	1	1	8,784	Highlands & Lowlands Para R. Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	0.76	15% in '09
1904	£50,000	30,000	30,000	1	1	2,500	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	17.10	25% in '09
1909	£250,000	200,000	20,800	10	10	...	Ipadangiri (Sumatra) R. & G. Porcha Co., Ltd.	36.00	...
1905	265,000	65,000	65,000	1	1	...	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	97.5	...
1909	£200,000	182,500	105,000	2/-	1/-	...	Kanunungan Perak	7.6	...
1908	£180,000	180,000	180,000	1	1	...	"B"	nominial	...
1907	£300,000	200,000	20,000	10	7	10,000	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	9.60	30% in '09
1907	£210,000	90,000	90,000	1	1	...	Kombok Rubber Estate, Ltd.	32.00	20% for '09
1907	£320,000	269,780	107,920	1	1	62,605	Lada (F. M. S.) Rubber Co., Ltd.	18.00	17% for '08
1906	£125,000	75,000	40,000	2/-	1/-	15/25,000	Lamadron Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	8.00	10% in '09
1895	£100,000	98,324/8/-	88,244	2/-	2/-	16,758	Lebury Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	5.00	...
1907	£140,000	118,000	118,000	1	1	...	Lingga Plantations, Ltd., Ordinary	3.50	100% in '09
1909	£220,000	75,000	150,000	1	10	...	London Asiatic R. & P. Co., Ltd.	14.6	3% for '08
1908	£400,000	300,000	115,000	1	1	...	Lusuit Rubber Estate, Ltd.	35/-	...
1909	£210,000	175,000	1,750,000	2/-	2/-	Malacca Rubber Plantations 1/2 per cent. Prof	12.15	10% for '08	
1903	£20,000	22,500	22,500	1	1	...	Merlimau Rubber Estate, Ltd.	7.73	...
1909	£400,000	400,000	80,000	5	5	...	Paitaling Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	3.26	12% for '09
1909	£200,000	200,000	200,000	1	1	...	Paijani, Limited	18.50	...
1909	£400,000	400,000	40,000	10	10	...	Pantai, Limited	2.50	...
1910	£450,000	450,000	45,000	5	5	...	Pegoh, Limited	48.00	...
1909	£450,000	205,000	35,000	5	2	10,000	Port Dickson Rubber Co., Ltd.	10.00	...
1906	£85,000	85,000	85,000	1	1	...	Penang Plantations	51.00	124% for '09
1909	£200,000	63,875	15,000	1	1	...	Penang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., Ordinary	2.00	...
1909	£200,000	63,875	33,000	1	12/6	...	"C" 1/2 per cent. Preference	11.25	...
1904	£30,000	18,752	20,000	10	10	...	Sagga Rubber Company, Ltd.	16.10	...
1904	£100,000	100,000	60,000	2	2	...	Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.50	150% for '10
1905	£100,000	100,000	71,378	1	1	...	Sapong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.15	...
1907	£100,000	80,400	49,000	1	13/6	...	Seafeld Rubber Co., Ltd. (contrib.)	7.50	...
1908	£30,000	30,000	300,000	2/-	3/-	Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd.	31.16	28% for '09	
1905	£500,000	500,000	500,000	100	100	...	Singapore Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	450.00	...
1903	£425,000	328,800	2,423	2	2	...	Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.	16.50	20% in '10
1909	£120,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	...	Shaford Rubber Estate, Ltd. 3 per cent.	4.00	...
1908	£65,000	65,000	6,000	1	1	...	St. Helena Rubber Co., Ltd.	3.00	...
1909	£250,000	600,000	10,000	10	6	...	Sidang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.12.6	...
1909	£50,000	32,000	49,000	1	16/7	...	Sindayn Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.76	...
1906	£175,000	175,000	175,000	2/-	2/-	Straits Settlements (Bertam) R. Co., Ltd.	10.3	75% in '09	
1906	£110,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	385 forfeited	Sungei Kapar Rubber Co., Ltd.	9.15	37% for '09
1907	£70,000	65,000	55,000	1	1	10,000	Sungei Salak Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.17.6	...
1904	£150,000	60,000	50,000	1	1	500	Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	6.50	...
1907	45,000	45,000	32,400	1	17/6	...	Sungei Choh	6.00	...
1908	£150,000	60,000	35,000	1	1	...	Contributory	5.2.6	...
1909	£200,000	105,000	64,000	1	7/6	...	Telbau (Johore) Rubber Co.	5.00	...
1909	£200,000	105,000	33,000	5	5	...	(Contrib.)	4.50	...
1909	£1,000,000	637,500	737,500	1	1	1	Tekn Anson Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.50	...
1907	£200,000	170,000	173,000	1	1	48,000	United Sordang (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	7.10	5% for '10
1908	£45,000	65,000	630,000	2/-	2/-	...	United Sumatra Rubber.	11.0	10% for '09
1904	£60,000	60,000	60,000	2/-	2/-	...	Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd.	21.10	25% in '09

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SCANDIA,"



As SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**THORNE'S OLD VAT**

SCOTCH WHISKY.  
SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

593

A SAFE REMEDY  
FOR ALL

**SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES**

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, start at once to take the well-known Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Remedy. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SEROFILA, BAD LEGS, SURVY, SPOTS, ETC., ETC., BLOOD POISON, BLACKHEADS, ULCERS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

**NOTE.** This mixture is pleasant to the taste, injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by this wonderful remedy.

**USED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT**

UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lovell, 48 Bridge Street, Castle, Liverpool, writes: "Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had scurvy for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" June 31, 1909.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**ASK FOR . . . CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

ON SALE.

**THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR**

日曆英中年十五

From 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE.

PRICE 22 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

ON SALE.

**A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG**

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 Years From 1871 to 1909.

Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

**QUEER CUSTOMS.**  
(By Andrew Lang.)

"Manners they have none, and as-for their customs they are beastly," wrote the unscientific midy, when invited to describe some uncivilized tribes visited by his ship. Yet these customs it is to be supposed, had once a raison d'être, and, irrational as they seem to us, there is "reason implicit in them." Sometimes the reason is quite startling in its results. Thus nothing can seem more irrational than the marriage laws of most savages, with the claim of each kin to some mystic connection with a given beast or plant, and the law that nobody must marry a person of the same totem; and all the other queer rules. The result, in Australia, says Mr. Frazer in his new book in "Totemism," is that the Australian system of marriage prohibitions "presents a curious analogy to a system of scientific breeding." The blacks have been unconscious preursors of eugenics. Now, if the European people (or "Aryans" if you please) never followed the strange winding track by which savages have reached scientific breeding, and Mr. Frazer has no certainly that "Aryans" came by the road we arrive at a curious conclusion. The black breeds scientifically, the white never did; yet the white can give the black points all about him. Personally, I think it most likely that the Aryans, very long ago, did come by the road of the blacks, though they developed their existing rules of forbidden degrees.

As Mr. Frazer says, in any case, the savages, "egregiously wrong as they were in theory (what their theory was no man know)," appear to have been fundamentally right in practice." One might put it that they "were led by a way they knew not, and a path they did not understand. It is mysticism, if you like to call it so; but Mr. Frazer is in a different way of phrasing his thoughts, scarcely less religious. If "these poor savages blindly obeyed the great evolutionary forces," then their system "has been an instrument in the hands of that unknown power, the masked wizard of history, who by some mysterious process, some subtle alchemy, so often transmutes in the crucible of suffering the dross of folly and evil into the fine gold of wisdom and good."

Clearly this is very much like Tennyson's "One God, one law, one element, And one far off divine event To which the whole creation moves."

However, not all savages have a visible soul of good; and very queer are some of the customs in Mr. Frazer's book. That the older men is a tribe should stint the children and women in their savings, and keep the best foods for themselves, is natural enough. Among us, many women dislike raw oysters. "Doubtless, as people say, when they are starting the most dubious theories, our savage forefathers tabooed oysters to their woman, who thus acquired an instinctive horror of the uncooked bivalve. In the Yarra tribe, the young people might not eat oysters, bladders, ducks, swans, turtles, and young possums; but tough old possums they might eat." What can be more natural? The value of Ju-Jutsu, said Mr. Collingridge, "as a method of defence is now recognised generally. In addition, it provides healthful exercise, and there was a time when I was sadly in need of strength. In 1889, I was travelling in India, and whilst at Mhow, I fell a victim to an attack of malaria, so acute that I had to return to England to shake off the effects."

I became subject to extreme nervous debility, was seldom free from sick headaches, and any exertion made my heart palpitate frantically, causing me to feel sick and faint.

"My appetite was nowhere. What food I took was rejected, or tortured me for hours, with terrible pains in my stomach and across my back. There was a feeling of fulness as though I had taken a heavy meal, after eating perhaps only a mouthful."

"I had to take drugs after almost every meal—pain and nausea resulted if I didn't. I lived on invalid foods and milks, but these things didn't nourish me and I continued to lose strength. So-called tonics and pick-me-ups only stimulated me for the minute and then played havoc with my nerves."

"From time to time I consulted skilful physicians. Each one told me that my trouble was Acute Nervous Debility. I persevered with whatever they prescribed, but always with the same result. I would be a little better for a day or so, and then have a relapse.

"Fortunately, however," continued Mr. Collingridge, "I happened to read about a soldier who had been cured of a similar illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a supply and it is quite true to say that they have made a new man of me. I didn't derive much benefit at first, nor could I expect to, considering the state to which I had collapsed. But with perseverance Dr. Williams' Pink Pills fairly conquered my complaint. My strength steadily returned and I soon felt fit for real exertion."

"Then my appetite grew keen; food gave me no pain but nourished me. My nerves were wonderfully braced up, and energy was stored in my muscles by these wonderful Pills. I soon threw off all traces of debility and nervousness, they did so because they thought that such marriages have a generally blighting effect on man and the human race, he is too clearly putting the cart before the horse. If people said that such marriages produced such far-reaching effects they were only acting like the elderly amateurs of emu's eggs, who proclaim that the young breaker of the egg will be struck by lightning, or at least cause a storm. People must have objected to marriages of ne'er-his as very mischievous practically, before they said that such marriages blighted and destroyed everything edible. We do not know that they did say this; but if they did, like the lovers of emu's eggs, they had some sound practical reason for hating and tabooing such unions and inventing the deterrent fable. Their reasons aren't far to seek.

When a Mahatma, by birth a Sudra, would become a Brahman, he is born again from a golden cow—a cow-shaped vessel filled with milk, curds, and so on. Now, Gildas Cambrensis tells a wild tale of the consecration of an Irish King by putting him, if I remember rightly, into the dead body of a mare, with other disgusting rites.

I know not any trace of this queer custom in old Irish literature, and Giraldus is usually supposed to have been hoax'd by some Irish medieval humorist. But it was not a likely tale to invent; and substituting a mare for a cow, it much resembles the case of the Mahatma. Were the cow and the horse once totem? Perhaps not; domesticated animals, I think are seldom totems, except the dog, and then he is a wild dog. The same remark applies to the wild cat.

An unpleasant and painful custom is that of taking all sorts of liberties with the teeth of young people, knocking them out, or filing them. In 1688 or 1699, Dampier describes an Australian tribe whom he met at blackening their front teeth. Some tribes explain that to knock out teeth stops an excessive rainfall, but the experiment is hardly worth making. Mr. Frazer suggests that the extraction of tooth may be intended to protect the rearmament of the individual operator upon. Dampier did not see this blacks if this was their idea; naturally it never occurred to Dampier. In some Queensland tribes a girl whose front teeth have been extracted gets good water to drink when she goes to Heaven; she gets muddy water if she has kept her teeth. But this looks like a fable, meant to reconcile girls to the loss of their teeth, which must have been knocked out for some other reason; perhaps merely as a visible sign that they had passed through the ceremonies making them marriageable. In the East Indian Archipelago "the common way of announcing that a girl has reached puberty is to say 'she has had her teeth filed.' We say, in an analogous way, 'She has put up her hair.' The Northern Formosans hold that to knock out a child's eye tooth makes him more swift of foot. The ceremony occurs at the end of "the age of innocence" when a child naturally becomes stronger and faster, and the Formosan seems to me to mistake the relations of cause and effect. These feats of dentistry occur so often at the puberty of the victims that they may be mere outward

marks of age-grade. This, I think, is the view of M. Van Geenep, but it does not explain cases of extracting teeth seasons of mourning. A schoolboy-like love of giving pain may conceivably have a part in many queer customs.

Thus in our own country the bride and bridegroom were "ragged" in all sorts of ways, more for fun, I suspect, than for luck. The imposition of silence on brides for a long period after marriage is very puzzling. In Armenia it seems the bride may only speak to her husband, says a German traveler of 1856. In some African tribes the bride may not even speak to her man. Can the whole be part of a traditional system of breaking in young women? Brides are often rather uppish. If the rule originated in a superstition the nature of the superstition seems to be undiscovered.

The most curious customs are those in which the husband, when the wife is about to have or has a child, is treated as an invalid himself. One has heard of a husband, a gamekeeper he was, who did suffer like his wife, but such cases of telepathy, though not unknown, are far from common. In the old Irish *Tain Bo Cuailgne* all the men of Ulster, except Cuchulain, suffer periodically like women in childbirth. Mr. Frazer collects many cases in which the wife by magic, shifts her pains on to her husband or someone else.

John Knox's secretary is responsible for the story that Lady Atholl shifted her pains to Lady Rivers. Mr. Frazer says that Lady Rivers was having a child in Edinburgh Castle at the same time as Lady Atholl and Queen Mary. My memory of the story in Knox's secretary's book is that Lady Rivers was in normal health at the time, but the book is not at hand, and is not trustworthy in any case.

AN ATHLETE IN SEARCH OF STRENGTH.

MALARIA, CONTRACTED IN INDIA, REDUCED

HIM TO A STATE OF EXTREME DEBILITY.

HIS HEALTH AND VIGOUR COMPLETELY RESTORED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRAIRIE CHURCH—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West—Sunday after Trinity, 17th July, 1910, Matins, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. G. R. Thompson, M.A.; Venite, Crotchet, Psalms, Smith, Wallace and Bimbleton; Te Deum; Psalms, Jones and Fye; Hymns, 488, 273, 219 and 363; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Holy Communion, 12.15 p.m.; Evensong, 6.30 p.m.

PREACHER, Rev. A. P. Crofton, M.A.; Psalms, Hayes, Woodward and Monk; Magnificat, Barbury, 29th A.M.; Nunc Dimittis, Kinkead, 24th A.M.; Hymns, 249, 205, 472 and 492.

The Church lance "Day-spring" will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the Services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6; returning afterwards). The "Answering Pennant" is the Call flag. All the settings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided: Sunday school 10 to 14.45.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road—Minister, Rev. C. H. Tickling, 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns, 52, 261 and 240; Chant and Anthem, 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns, 440 (Aurelia), 261, 171 and 617. Friday, 8.15 p.m. Christian Endeavour Soc. etc.

Subject—Faith.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon, 8th Sunday after Trinity, 17th July, 1910, Morning Service at 11 a.m.; Hoy Communion at noon, Evening Service at 6 p.m. Service on Sundays—Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at 9 a.m. at noon; on 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Hongkong, 8th Sunday after Trinity, 17th July, 1910, Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalm 133, Venite, Crotchet, Psalms, Smith, Wallace and Bimbleton; Te Deum; Psalms, Jones and Fye; Goodison; Anthem, "O Love the Lord," Sullivan; Hymns, 229 and 655. N.B.—Psalm 133, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 14 and 17 in unison; Psalm 65, verse 1, 4 and 5 in unison; Psalm 88, verses 1, 6, 10, 14 and 18 in unison. Hoy Communion (12.15 a.m.) Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Hayes, Woodward and Monk; Magnificat, Barbury, 289 and 223; Psalm 133, verse 1, 4 and 5 in unison. Hoy Communion (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Hayes, Woodward and Monk; Magnificat, Barbury, 289 and 223; Psalm 133, verse 1, 4 and 5 in unison.

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**TO DAY**  
9.30 P.M.—Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie, at Causeway Bay.

**FOETHCOMING EVENTS.**  
Tuesday, 9th August—Eighty-Eighth Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Noon.

**SHIPPING.****ARRIVALS.**

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & CO.	BRETH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	GLENLOCHY	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, E.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO ...	On 22nd inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELRY	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO. ...	On 23rd inst. at Noon.	
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO. ...	About 27th inst.	
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd inst.	
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Aug.	
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	INDIAN	Dan. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO. ...	End of Aug.	
COPENHAGEN	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO. ...	End of July.	
HAVEL, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th inst.	
HAVEL & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.	
MARSELLLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	K. W.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Aug. at D'light	
MARSELLLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 20th inst. at 1 P.M.	
MARSELLLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TOKIN	Fren. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at D'light	
MARSELLLES, LONDON & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst. at D'light	
MARSELLLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MECKLENBURG	Ger. str.	K. W.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.	
MARSELLLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 3rd Aug. at D'light	
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	PERSIA	Aus. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 27th inst. P.M.	
NEW YORK	INDEADEO	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 30th inst.	
NEW YORK	GHAZER	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	About 6th Aug.	
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WEAT CASTLE	Aus. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at 6 P.M.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Aug. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	2 m.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	IXAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TAO MA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	Jap. str.	—	TOKO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th Aug. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	TOKO KISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	ON 5th inst. at Noon.	On 5th Aug. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 26th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TIJANAS	Brit. str.	—	NIKON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 26th inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 21st inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KWONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 19th inst. at D'light	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SHIANG-HAI	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow, at Daylight	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst. P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Polynesia	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 19th inst. P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SHIANG-HAI	Aus. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SELESIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at 10 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 21st inst. at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 21st inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 26th inst. at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	BRADY	On 26th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SAXONIA	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	End of July.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	INDIEN	Brit. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th Aug.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TYKINI	Brit. str.	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	BANCA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	JOSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	DODGERS LA PAIR & CO.	On 23rd inst. at 3 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HAYANO	Brit. str.	2 h.	DODGERS LA PAIR & CO.	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	DODGERS LA PAIR & CO.	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	DODGERS LA PAIR & CO.	On 21st inst. at 10 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	HATCHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	DODGERS LA PAIR & CO.	On 26th inst. at 8 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHIHI	Brit. str.	—	W. C. PASSMORE	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	RUFI	Brit. str.	—	J. W. WARRACK	On 19th inst. at 3 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TRAN	Brit. str.	—	R. BODGER	On 20th inst. at 3 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	LOONSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. W. OUTTERBRIDGE	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	S. J. PAYNE	SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. FRATER	Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. ROLFE	Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	MATSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. A. HARDS	VICTORIA and Vancouver B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	E. WEIGALL	Express and at SR. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	CHIVON MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. SEMBIL	"EMPERESS" Steamship, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	J. W. EVANS	through route to Europe.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	"Empress"	The "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	"Monteagle"	with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	From St. John, N.B.	From Hongkong to London 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £110	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	From Quebec	Intermediate on Steamers: "243" "245"	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND"	and 1st Class Railway	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	FRI., 12th Aug.	First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	"ALAN LINE"	crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	FRI., 2nd Sept.	R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN"	affording superior accommodation for that class.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	FRI., 23rd Oct.	Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	FRI., 4th Nov.	of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. CRADDOCK	For further information, Map, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	P. THOMAS, AGENT,	General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pader Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TSILLWONG	Brit. str.	—	Queen's Building.	Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [819]	

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYP., MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

Captain G. W. Gordon, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's ss. "MOLDAVIA," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Col

**D. SCHOLTE & CO.,  
AMSTERDAM.**

**DUTCH PIECE GOODS: SHIRTINGS,  
SPANISH STRIPES, DRILLS,  
CASHMERE, ETC., AND ALL  
SUNDRIES.**

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-3

**POST OFFICE NOTICE**

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

43 Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA  
Date of Dispatch  
from London Date due in Hongkong  
22nd, 24th & 25th June. Vessel  
To-day Meffoo.

The Postage with the French mail of the 17th inst. left Saigon on Friday, the  
15th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 18th inst., at daylight. This packet  
brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 14th May.  
The Tonkin, with the Siberian mail, may be expected here on Monday, the 18th instant.

FOR	P.S.E.	DATE
Fort Bayard	Sui Cheong	Saturday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Landsat Schieff	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore	Wymeric	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Bouleidi	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
	Printed Matter and Sam-	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
	ples	Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
		(Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.)
	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
	No late fee	
	Letters ... 11.00 A.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.	
	Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 3.00 P.M.	
	Letters ... 5.00 P.M.	
	Saturday, 16th, 6.00 P.M.	
	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.	
	Mondays, 18th, 3.00 P.M.	
	Mondays, 18th, 3.00 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.	
	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.	
	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.	
	Printed Matter, and Sam-	
	ples	Registration ... 10.00 A.M.
		(Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
	Letters ... 11.00 A.M.	
	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.	
	Wednesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.	
	Thursday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.	
	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.	
	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.	
	Friday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.	
	Saturday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.	

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)... SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE ...	Empress of India
Shanghai	Anhui ...
Siberian Mail to Europe	Northumbria ...
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Koyal ...
Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai ...
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Pembrokeshire ...
Manila	Rubi ...
Saigon and Haiphong	Fausing ...
Hohow and Haiphong	Chihi ...

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)... SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE ...	Empress of India
Shanghai	Anhui ...
Siberian Mail to Europe	Northumbria ...
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Koyal ...
Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai ...
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Pembrokeshire ...
Manila	Rubi ...
Saigon and Haiphong	Fausing ...
Hohow and Haiphong	Chihi ...

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TURKICAN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Tonkin
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance, will be included in this contract mail.	
Manila	Tuan ...
Sandakan	Mausang ...
Keeling, Shanghai, Moji, Kōtei, Yokohachi	Inaba Maru ...
Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Mishima Maru ...
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Manche ...
Quang Chow Wm and Haiphong	Haiyang ...
Swatow	Haiyuan ...
Shanghai	Haihien ...
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hutchow ...
Manila	Loonegan ...
Amoy and Foochow	Haigang ...

FANS!	FANS!	FANS!
There are FANS and FANS but the FEEZOR FAN is the Best and better still if it has the OZONATOR attachment, OUR OWN IDEA.		
Gas driven Fans	The Ozonator	
where Electric current is not available, or Bat- tery and Electric Accumulator Fans for the Outports.	Globe and Sponge	
Anything to keep cool but the "OZONATOR" has caught on, and will soon be inexpensive.	can be fixed to the guard of any fan at little cost, and the fluid	
For Particulars and Prices Ring up Electric Dept., 353. WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD., 14, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.	Ozone can be obtained at any of the Pharmacies.	
	One bottle of concentrated es- sence supplied free.	



HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 16th to 22nd, 1910.

High Water.

Low Water.

Mean High Water.

Mean Low Water.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Height.

Hongkong Height.